Sherman's National Bank Consolidation Bill.

SENATOR WILSON TO RESIGN NEXT WEEK

A Daughter of President Taylor, in Pecuniary Distress, Asks for a Pension.

OUR CONSUL AT BUCHAREST.

The Constitutionality of the Export Tax on Tobacco To Be Tested.

WHITEWASH READY FOR "C. M." SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1873. Senator Sherman's National Banks Con-

Mr. Sherman to-day introduced a bill authorizing he consolidation of national banks. The bill provides that it shall be lawful for two or more ational banking associations organized under the National Currency act to merge their assets and liabilities into one association, so that by virtue of this act such associations shall be consolidated, and so that all property, rights, franchises and privileges by law vested in such associations may transferred to and vested in the association into which such merger shall be made. The conditions upon which such consolidations shall be made:-Pirst, the directors of each association are to enter into a joint agreement under the corporate seal of each association, setting forth the time and manner of converting their capital stocks, and all other provisions of the proposed consolidation-Second, such agreement must be ratified by ballots, cast by persons or proxies representing three of the shares in each association, at separate meetings called for the purpose on thirty days' notice to each shareholder, by publication and through the Post Office. Third, certificates of the affirmative three-fourths votes of each association shall be deposited by cashiers in the office of the Comptroller of Currency, together with copies of the agreement, and upon receiving his approval the consolidation shall be effected. Shareholders who object to the consolidation must be paid the value of their shares, such valuation to be fixed in the articles of agreement, and all rights of creditors or liens upon the property of classes assault the new the property of either association association formed by their consolidation and be enforced against it. The separate assoclations are required to go into liquidation under section 42 of the National Currency act, and pay all debts except the capital stock, surplus funds and outstanding circulation; but the latter is to be replaced by an equal amount to be issued to the ociation. The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance The Senate Discussing Schemes of Fi-

The Senate displayed an amount of financial visdom in its debate to-day that would have been aughed at in the meeting of the directors of a ountry bank on discount day. Sherman did what he could to appreciate the value of the bonds ket. Buckingham thought that if the greenbacks are all to be funded into five per cent bonds there will be nothing left for the banks to redeem their notes with. Thurman urged the Senate to fix the Interest on the proposed bonds at two per cent, in mitation of the British consols, but the Senate voted no. Bayard made an old-fashioned democratic attack upon banking interests and paper money, and other would-be financiers talked wildly about their own visionary schemes. Toorrow Sherman hopes to pass his amendment, and then the power of the national banks will be exerted to get it through the House.

is one deeply agitating special circles here, and the ntiment in its favor is almost unanimous. It is admitted on all sides that the present salaries of Senators and members of Congress are entirely madequate to the support of a family in Washingtion for the labors and ability requisite to a faithful and intelligent discharge of the duties of the respective positions. The Crédit Mobilier exposure has shown the absolute necessity of paying Congressmen a fair compensation for their labors and place needy and well-disposed men beyond that temptation which necessity creates. It is now believed that a bill will be introduced in the House to increase the salary of Congressmen and Senators to \$8,000 a year; the Speaker of the House, Cabinet Ministers and the Vice President to \$10,000, and the President to \$50,000 a year. The bill will provide that no mileage shall be allowed Congressmen, and that the salary shall be in rangement of this kind would place the vast ma-jority of members beyond the reach of the lobby, and save millions to the government, besides avoiding the humiliating spectacle now witnessed in the rooms of the investigating committees. Senator Wilson to Resign Next Week-

Senator Wilson will resign next week, the resignation to take effect in season to have the Massachusetts Legislature elect a successor, to arrive here on the day on which he will vacate his seat His right to appoint a future day for his retirement from the Senate and the right of the Legislature to fill the vacancy thus created, prospectively, has been established by numerous precedents, es pecially that when Henry Clay resigned, in 1851, to take effect from the first Monday in September, 1852. The Legislature of Kentucky elected Mr. Dixon to fill the vacancy from that day until the close of the term for which Mr. Clay had been elected. Meanwhile Mr. Clay died. The Governor of Kentucky appointed Mr. Merriwether to serve as Senator until the first Monday in September, and then Mr. Dixon occupied the seat for the re-

mainder of Mr. Clay's term.

Poland's Committee at a Standstill. Judge Poland's Committee met to-day, but as either Ames nor John J. Blair, the two witnesses examined, had arrived, the committee adjourned until ten o'clock on Thursday morning. Should the gentlemen above named arrive prior to that time a special meeting of the committee will be held. The chairman this morning received a letter from nessee, be summoned to show that Mr. McComb dmitted that fact in his testimony the committee does not deem it necessary to summon Mr. Fowler. Charge of the Poland Committee's Tes-

As Colfax, Patterson and Wilson were evidently determined to make no more supplementary state-ments until they could see what additional autographic evidence Oakes Ames would bring back from North Easton, the venerable Poland obtained permission of the House to wash his hands of the ial portion of the scandal, and the evidence was sent to the northern end of the Capitol. Col-fax actually smiled when he thus found himself out of the clutches of the irreverend Lower House. Wilson retired into the lobby and chanted a doxplogy, and poor Patterson was jubilant until he heard it whispered that the evidence would be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, of which Edmunds is chairman. To be overhauled by the inexorable Vermont sham-hater, after Poland's plaintive questioning, would be like escaping from the jaws of the lamb to fall into the clutches of the tiger. So poor Patterson, with marked indecency, moved that the evidence be referred to a special committee, which will keep the matter under con-

stion until the day prior to the close of the

WASHINGTON. Session, accept prevaricating excuses and then whitewash all hands around.

ohn B. Alley Again Before the Wilson

rate Profit. day and listened to John B. Alley, who further explained and elaborated his previous testimony. Among other things, he said he thought it could be clearly shown that the only money really made on any of the contracts was made under the Oakes lions of dollars were made, the parties in the in-terest receiving only sixteen or seventeen per cent. It was their expectation that they would realize at least twenty-five per cent profit, which was regarded by railroad men as moderate, conbazardous than any other railroad in the building of which he has ever been concerned. He thought profit of sixteen, eighteen or twenty per cent was exceedingly moderate.

Tired of Restraint. Joseph B. Stewart sent a communication to the House of Representatives to-day, enclosing ar amended report of his examination before Wilson's special committee last week, and asking that his case be referred to the Judiciary Committee and that if Wilson's committee continue to exam personal character he be allowed to appear before the committee and defend himself.

A Dull Day in the House. Little of importance transpired in the House to-day. The Indian bill, reported from the Committee of Conference, was passed after a short debate. The Montana War Claim bill was again up and passed, with slight amendments. An attempt, made by Garfield, to hold evening sessions for the consideration of the Appropriation bills was de-House some weeks ago, has to be reconsidered, as, in consequence of the abolition of the franking privilege, the amount appropriated will have to be reduced nearly three millions

Meeting of the Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats-New Rules and Recommendations.

their meeting yesterday, amended the rule in regard to the equipment of steamboats with lifeaving apparatus, so as to require ocean steamers to be provided with life preservers for the number of the passengers authorized to be carried, and for every member of the crew. In framing the rules at the last session, ocean steamers were not included. The Board also recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury the appointment of ten additional inspectors, one for every supervising district, whose exclusive duty it shall be to inspect boller plates, and stamp the tensile strength in accordance with the provisions of the new law. It is urged that the local inspectors cannot attend to the task, and as the safety of life and property is in part dependent on boilers being made of metal of the proper strength, too many safeguards cannot be adopted to carry out the spirit of this por-tion of the steamboat act. The Board also revised the rule respecting detaching apparatus, ruling out all inventions that work by automatic process.

Want-Prompt Action of the House. The House was shocked at hearing to-day from took the floor, that Mrs. Robert C. Wood, a daughter of General Zach Taylor, is in pecuniary wantso much so that Mr. Blaine said he declined to read her memorial asking, as the widow of an army surgeon, a pension of \$50 per month. The House, without a dissenting voice, passed a bill granting this pension, and it is hoped that the Senate will pass it to-morrow without reference.

Our Consul at Bucharest, Roumania. The mission at Bucharest, Roumania, has been supported solely by American citizens of Jewish faith. Our Consul has thus far discharged his duties to the credit of not only our government but has also enlisted the co-operation of European governments. Yet no provision is made for the continuance of this office in the Consular bill prepared at the State Department. Prominent Israeltion in the appropriation bill for the Consul who is to hereafter represent our government in that

The Constitutionality of the Export Duty on Tobacco.

A suit has been instituted in the Circuit Court of the United States sitting at Richmond, Va., in a case involving the constitutionality of the law levying an export duty on tobacco. The case will come to the United States Supreme Court for final

At a meeting of the Territorial Delegates held to-day. Mr. McCormick presiding, it was agreed to urge the Senate to pass, without amendment, Mr. Clagett's bill giving the right of way to railroad tion acts of the several Territories. A bill to investigate land grants in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado was considered. It was announced that the House Committee on Rules have agreed to a new rule to put Delegates upon certain commitresented, among others those of Indian Affairs, Public Lands, and Mines and Mining.

FREE BANKING.

Debate in the Senate on the Finance Committee's Substitute for the Buckingham Banking Bill-Amendments to Amendments, but No Decision.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1873.
In the Senate to-day, after the disposal of the ordinary preliminary business, the consideration

Buckingham banking bill was resumed.

of the Finance Committee's substitute for the Buckingham banking bill was resumed.

Mr. Barab, (dem.) of Delaware, said the resumption of specie payment was the most pressing necessity of the times, not merely as affecting the convenience but as affecting the morals of the country, and expressed the opinion that the widespread pecuniary immorality exposed by recent painful developments was, in a great measure, due to the want of a currency of intrinsic value. He also thought that the national debt was one billion dollars greater than it would have been if we had not made the mistake of resorting to inconvertible paper issues. He regarded this bill as too favorable to the banking interests, but admitted that it was a step, though not a long one, toward specie payment.

Mr. THEMMAN, (dem.) of Obio, said the amount of greenbacks to be retired (exchanged for bonds bearing five per cent interest) was \$355.00,000, and he was unable to see what advantage it would be to the United States to pay \$18,00,000 of interest annually on the bonds for which the greenbacks would be exchanged.

Mr. Mornos, (rep.) of Ind. said the amount of properly be called a bill to resume specie payment and make it more difficult for every or the creditor class and make it more difficult for every or the creditor class and make it is optional with the Secretary of the Treasure and the property be called a bill to resume specie payment and consect left it optional with the Secretary of the Treasure and the states bond, which may or may not be equal to coin.

Mr. Scorr. (rep.) of Fa., said the bill imposed no obtingation on the holder of the greenbacks to take a bond if the Secretary could not pay him coin; so that he would be no worse off than before.

Mr. Morros admitted this, but insisted that a bill to resume specie payment, and did not carry out he theory of the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. Sherman) about a greenback, that it is a promise to pay a dollar in gold for the dollar expressed on its face. This bill would undoubtedly be

bill would undoubtedly be favorable to bankers and brokers in the great cities, but if it should have the effect of making greatmass, but if it should have the effect of making greatmass. Squal to corn, by the let of January, 1874, it would thereby add twelve per cent to the cost of everything saisble. One great cause of the prosperity of the country was the fact that the quantity of currency is fixed and cannot be increased without the action of Congress. But this bill would put it in the power of private bankers to increase the currency at their own pleasure, and would thereby greatly facilitate "corners" and other like obstations. As to free banking, it might be safe when specie payment was permanently restored, but certainly not before.

Mr. Thurman's amendment, reducing the interest on the bonds to be exchanged for greenbacks from five to two per cent, was lost-yeas 11, nays 31.

Mr. Buckinghars moved to amend the first section so as to provide that the Secretary of the Treasury may resisue the notes (greenbacks) so received, or if they are cancelled may issue United States notes to meet the current payments for the public service; and the principal of any United States bonds at par, bearing interest paysble in coin, shall on demand by the holder thereof be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury in legal tender notes and the interest thereon in coin.

Mr. Buckinghars, in reply to Mr. Morton, said that was desirable and necessary in order to avoid occasional embarrassment et the business of the country.

Mr. Fernos offered an amendment to the amendment, providing that twenty per cent of the greenbacks received for bonds shall be retained and permanently retired from circulation, provided the amount so retired shall not exceed three millions a month. He offered this amendment, he said, because he believed it was not possible to return to specie payment without reducing the volume of the currency.

Mr. Heckingham's amendment to the Finance bill was rejected—yeas 9 nays 4.

The Senate then adjourned.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

The Widow of Moses Y. Beach Charges a Pine Street Firm with Swindling Her Out of \$35,000.

James S. Myers, One of the Firm, Arrested and Sent to Ludlow Street Jail-The Search for the Other Partner-How Missouri State Bonds are Converted-Statements of Both Parties.

Mrs. Julia A. Beach, a lady of about forty years of age, handsome in person and very ladylike in man-ner, is the second wife and widow of Moses Y. Beach, at one time the proprietor of the Sun newspaper, of this city. Mr. Beach died in 1868, and left the sum of \$35,000 in trust with his widow for the benefit of his son, George W. Beach, a lad now in his eighteenth year. In addition to the sum left in trust for his son the deceased editor leit a very comfortable property to his widow. The property left to George A. Beach consisted in part of thirty-two Missour State bonds, which were valued a year ago at about \$30,000. These bonds were deposited for salety with the Safe Deposit Company, corner of Broadway and Liberty street, by Mrs. Beach. At the same place other property of Mrs. Beach was locked up. Mr. Frederick Foster is the Secretary of the Safe Deposit Company.

In September, 1871, there was a firm of brokers

doing business at 26 Pine street. This firm consisted of three persons—namely, A. Vaughan Dimock, James S. Myers and Edward D. Weston. Mr. Frederick Foster was on friendly cousin of Mr. Dimock, of the Pine street firm, Mr. Anthony Dimock, and who had considerable business relations with them, was President of the late Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, which has re-

ness relations with them, was President of the late Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, which has recently failed. Mrs. Beach reposed considerable confidence in Mr. Frederick Foster. Mr. Frederick Foster was intimate with the Pine street firm of brokers, and, naturally enough, he informed the Pine street brokers that Mrs. Beach had a large sum of money at deposit in the Saie Deposit company, of which he was secretary. Broker Myers, Broker Dimock and Broker Weston were introduced to Mrs. Beach, at her residence in this city. They proceeded to do business with Mrs. Beach immediately after the mutual acquaintance began. Her stepson, George, an extraordinary bright and sharp lad for his years, just home from school, was referred to in a conversation which took place at Mrs. Beach: why not have George enter into business in our firm, and we will instruct him and make a good business man of him?"

Mrs. Beach thought well of the matter and assented to the proposition, but Mr. Myers needed some security, and Mrs. Beach was induced to offer as security the \$30,000 worth of Missouri State bonds. Mr. Myers and Mr. Dimock effered collateral for the security. A very full and rigid agreement was drawn up, to hold good for one year—from September 1, 1871, until September 1, 1872. The signers on the part of the firm to this document, were James S. Myers, A. Vaughan Dimock and E. D. Weston. Julia A. Beach, the widow, and George W. Beach, her son, also signed the document, and there was one witness, Mr. Spencer H. Cohen, a well known citizen of New York. The firm gave as security for the Missouri State bonds, which were to be returned according to agreement, and there was one witness, Mr. Spencer H. Cohen, a well known citizen of New York. The firm gave as security for the Missouri State bonds, which were to be returned according to agreement, and there was one witness, Mr. Spencer H. Cohen, a well known citizen of New York. The firm gave as security for the Missouri State bonds, which were to be returned according to agreement, 1,

Mail Steamship Company. Let it it be observed that at this moment the Heathen Chince appears in the case.

The President of the Atlantic Steamship Company speculated largely in gold with the firm of Dimock, Myers & Co., and transactions in that beautiful metal amounting to \$500,000 were sometimes made by him with the firm. Mr. A. Yaughan Dimock was gathered to his sathers in the May of 1872. Mr. E. D. Weston withdrew from the firm subsequently, and Mr. Myers was lett alone to conduct the fortunes of the house. Events came thick and fast, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company vanished balloon-like on the 12th of December, 1872, and, strange to say, on the 19th of December, 1872, and, strange to say, on the 19th of December, 1872, and himself in a bad place a little before the lailure, and he sought to repair his fortune. He drew up a document in the form of special partnership, in which, for the slight consideration of \$50,000 in cash, Mrs. Julia A. Beach was to become a special partner in the house of Dimock, Myers & Co. This document was sent per bearer—George W. Beagh—to Mrs. Beach to sign. Mrs. Beach, on consultation with her lawyer, declined to sign this document. It should be stated here, as Mrs. Beach, on consultation with her lawyer, declined to sign this document. It should be stated here, as Mrs. Beach alleges, that the Atlantic Steamship Company stock rose to 36 at one time and Mrs. Beach was anxious to sell it. She states that the firm induced her to part with their note, and in return they gave her a note made by the Atlantic Steamship Company, which she states that she cannot dispose of. Mrs. Beach, believing herself to have been swindled out of the money which she held in trust for her stepson, in addition to moneys of her own, which she placed in special deposit with the firm, made complaint before Judge Noah Davis in the Supreme Court, and on Monday afternoon James S. Myers was

have been swindled out of the money which she held in trust for her stepson, in addition to moneys of her own, which she placed in special deposit with the firm, made complaint before Judge Noah Davis in the Supreme Court, and on Monday afternoon James S. Myers was arrested by Deputy Sheriff McLaughilin and brought before Mr. Judson Jarvis, who held him in bail in the sum of \$10,000. A like summons has been issued against E. D. Weston, but as yet it has not been served. Mr. Myers up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon had not succeeded in finding bail, and late last night he was taken to a cell in Ludlow Street Jail. A number of friends called upon him at the Sheriff's office yesterday, but did not offer bail.

In her affidavit Mrs. Julia A. Beach states explicitly that the agreement between herself and Dimock, Myers & Co. decreed that the \$22,000 worth.of Missouri bonds were to be retained only during the year in which her stepson was employed with the Pine street brokers. The affidavit also states that George W. Beach was to receive \$500 a year for services as clerk in their house, and also that she demanded from the defendants, James S. Myers, Edward D. Weston and Amelia Dimock, administratrix of the estate of the said birdy two bonds of the State of Missouri, and that they have refused and still refuse to return to her the said bonds, which are now valued at \$35,000, and she charges them with converting said bonds to their own use and purposes unlawfully, and that the said firm have failed in business and are insolvent; and, furthermore, she prays that the said defendants be arrested and held to bail according to the statutes in such case made and provided.

A reporter of the HeraLD called upon Mr. Myers at the office of Mr. Judson Jarvis Deputy Sheriff, in the New Court House, yesterday afternoon, and had a conversation with him. Mr. Myers is a man of about thirty-five years of age, of tail and sinewy frame, dressed in the height of fashion and wearing a very handsome gold ornament in his scarf. Placing hi

sion that the majority of brokers have, looked up from the floor.

REPORTER—Will you allow me to look at the agreement that you have—I believe it is the original one—that will clear up everything?

Mr. MYERS—No. I can't do that. It will all come out in good time. Please ask the public to suspend their opinion, won't you? Just suspend public opinion. I will have the proceedings set aside. It will be seen whether the conduct of the young man was satisfactory or not while we had him in our employment.

will be seen whether the conduct of the young man was satisfactory or not while we had him in our employment.

At this juncture a man came into the office and whispered to Myers. Myers answered, "Just tell Simons to come up a minute or two; I want to see him. Mr. Myers has had some difficulty in precuring ball."

Mrs. Reach and her stepson are very indignant, and they have determined to prosecute Myers to the last dollar. She stated in part to the reporter that Myers had neted like a dishonest rascal, and that he had written a letter himseli, which he sent to her house, and which he expected her to sign, in which she was to acknowledge that she had speculated with her special deposits in the possession of Dimock, Myers & Co. This document she declined to sign, and she has possession of this letter, as also a copy of the agreement between herself, her stepson and the firm of Dimock, Myers & Co.

Mrs. Beach states that she had a deposit of some twenty thousand dollars with the firm of Dimock, Myers & Co.

Myers & Co., which she drew on by checks, and that she had the utmost confidence in the firm which she declares have robbed her. Mrs. Beach seems very much distressed, owing to the fact that the \$36,000 which she alleges Myers to have taken, is not her own money, but that given to her in trust for her dead husband's son.

THE CHARITY BALL.

Benevolence Wearing the Mask of the Dance.

The Sights, the Music, the People, the Scenes, the Sets and the Supper.

Philanthropy Led to Her Work by the Hands of Fashion and Pleasure.

Distinguished Guests and What They Wore-Remarkable Toilets and Who Wore Them.

The seventeenth annual charity ball, which was neld at the Academy of Music last night, was for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, at the intersection of Lexington avenue and Fifty first street. During the past eight years more than one hundred thousand dollars has been raised by this means, and it is hardly likely that the receipts of last evening will fall much below the average. The largest amount realized was in 1870, when nearly seventeen thousand dollars was reached, and the smallest in 1865, when the receipts were

There is a picture in this city which forcibly symbolizes charity, both that kind which is cynically said to begin at home and stay there and that of Into this picture are pressed a score of the varieties in which charity expresses or refuses to express itself, and the entire gamut of benevolence and malevolence is therein exhausted. A very different yet about as striking a picture to the thoughtful man was that presented by the Academy festival of last evening. Wealth, fashion, style, birth, breeding, were blooming around on every side, but their perfumes were sweetened and idealized by the soft sunshine of the emotion know that the sceptic is ready with his bland sneer and officious satire to inform us that huosity, and the only means by which it can be caioled into doing a kind deed is by having an not relevant to stop to argue this point now. We might pay the sceptic in his own coin by suggesting that his reason for affecting such intensity of candor may be found in the gratification thus given to his malignity. He who seeks to penetrate the final motive for a good action is too often like a bird fascinated by that mysterious serpent, the Unknowable. It will be enough to say that the Charity Ball is a noble institution, resting upon a very broad and very valuable basis; that it is warmly supported by hundreds of our most pure-spirited and influential citizens, and that that is a noble conservation of pleasure which devotes it to the alleviation of the weak and suffering.

THE SALE OF BOXES. might pay the sceptic in his own coin by suggest-

that that is a noble conservation of pleasure which devotes it to the alleviation of the weak and suffering.

THE SALE OF BOXES.

The sale of boxes for the ball closed several days ago, but the demand was so great that many more could easily have been disposed of. Boxes, which at the be ginning were offered for \$80 and \$100, brought, toward the close, at least twice as much. Among the box-holders of last evening were, for proscenium boxes, Signor Banjotti, the Italian Consul; Señores Del Mont and Aldama, of the Cuban revolutionists resident in New York; ex-Mayor Gunther, box No. 3; Mrs. W. P. Wright, box No. 5; Clark Bell, No. 51; Piccolomini, box No. 6; Arthur Leary, box No. 8; Mrs. Abecasis, box No. 14; Dr. Woodruff, box No. 18; V. Deladield, box No. 20; Henry Clews, bex No. 22; Leonard Jerome, box No. 24; R. M. Townsend, box No. 28; Alexander Tailor, box No. 31; G. W. Goddard, box No. 45; Lloyd Aspinwall, box No. 67; Mrs. William W. Appieton, box No. 58; Charles Budette, box No. 106; A. Mellen, Sr., box No. 111; Theodore Moss, boxes Nos. 9, 13 and 15; Mr. McGinnis, box No. 10; Mrs. Buckley, box No. 19; Mrs. Schreffeler, box No. 27; Mr. Mellis, box No. 30; Mr. V. Guerin, box No. 43; Mrs. Alford, box No. 44; Mr. Tappan, box No. 47; W. H. Bogert, box No. 16; Mrs. Van Auken, proscenium box E: Deimonte, proscenium box S. The Floor Committee consisted of the General General Figure of Managers, including about t

THE DECORATIONS.

Chaste and simple were the embellishmeuts, not lissimilar to those we had occasion to describe a reek or two ago when governments. Chaste and simple were the embellishmeuts, not dissimilar to those we had occasion to describe a week or two ago when giving an account of the Infant Asylum ball. The bird cages and general blazonry which have so frequently been brought into play were discarded, and every touch of art was subordinated to neatness and simplicity. A new scene, painted expressly for the occasion by Minard Lewis, was set at the extreme rear of the stage. It was a pleee of composition, yet evibaced in its treatment something of the same traits which were observable in the "Gardens of Versailles," painted for the Infant Asylum festival. A large and graceful arch (dimly suggestive of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris) occupied the centre of the painting, with smaller structures on either side. Behind and between these erections immense masses of many-tinted feliage were visible, and were reproduced with vastly more skill than is commonly used in productions of this order. Both sides of the stage, in lines extending from the inward edges of the proscenium boxes to the extreme rear of the stage were concealed by canvas, cunningly painted to represent leafage. Upon these and upon the beautiful scene in the background light fell from half a dozen chandellers. The effect was at once brilliant, subdued and soft, especially when contemplated from the audience part of the house. Over the centre of the stage the word "Charity" was uttered in the language of gas jets—a pleasing illustration of "words that burn." When we add that large vases filled with natural flowers were arranged at various intervals throughout the building we have completed our account of the accessories.

The music was furnished by J. M. Lander and C. S. Grafulla—names which have so long been familiar with elegant entertainments of this description as to need no further reference. It is no difficult thing to give a fair idea of the programme. At about ten o'clock the strains of the overture to Sporatini's "La Vestale" were heard, followed by selections from Verdi's "Aroldi' and

Gramma. First came a quadrine, Strauss' Figerfurnishing the music.

THE SUPPER.

Supper is a very necessary and pleasant appanage to a ball, even a charity one; but it is expecting too much of a mortal journalist to ask him
to say anything new on such a theme, even supposing him to be full of his subject. Oysters were
there in all their inexhaustible American variety,
and chicken croquettes appetizingly procisimed io say anything new on such a theme, even supposing him to be full of his subject. Cysters were there in all their inexhaustible American variety, and chicken croquettes appetizingly proclaimed themselves. Salmon and tartar sauce vied with filet of beef and jardinere dressing; boned turkey elbowed game pie; capon presented its claims simutaneously with quali; partridge was contrasted with grouse, ham with tongue, and sandwiches with chicken and lobster salads. The dessert was equally palatable. Vahilia cream jostled Neapolitas, and tutti frutti hohoobed with biscuit glace. Meringues, lemon ice. Charlotte Russe and wine jelly offered their fascinations in the same breath with bonbons, mottoes, fancy cakes and fruits glace. Delimonice was, of course, the presiding genius of Nilsson Hall, where the supper was had, and, rising to the occasion, this celebrated caterer was great in wines. George Goulet and Heidsleck, Mumm's extra dry and Moet and Chandon, dry Monopole and Napoleon exhilaratingly rivuleted down the more solid refreshments, and were aided in this task by some of Mr. Delmonico's own vintages.

DISTINGUISHED LADIES AND DRESSES.

We approach a point concerning which a great difference of opinion exists. But it is worth asking the question whether anybody ever spends thousands of dollars on a costume without being willing that it should be described in the next morning's papers? We think not, and, therefore, present a summary of a lew costumes worn by distinguished ladies, as well as of some that attracted attention solely by their unique and magnificent beauty.

Mrs. Orton appeared in an exquisite nock velvet, with lace and diamonds. Mrs. Oelrichs' costume consisted of lilac satin and point appliqué, which were most becoming to her matroniy and digniled figure. Mrs. John Taylor Johnston made a very favorable impression by her magnificent beauty.

Mrs. Orton appeared in an exquisite nock velvet, with lace and diamonds. Mrs. Oelrichs' costume consisted of lilac satin and point appliqué, which were most beco

del Monte, of Cuba, was attired in pearl-gray satin.
Mrs. Pierre Lorillard was costumed in white satin.
Mms. de Truville, a distinguished French lady travelling in this country, created a sensation by her richness of costume.

Mme. de Truville, a distinguished Freuch lady travelling in this country, created a sensition by her richness of costume.

Many tollets, entrancing in their beauty and notable for their expensiveness, were to be seed. One of crimson silk and black lace won universal comment. The skirt had four dounces, a ganze tunic reached to the uppermost flounce, and bands of insertion separated the puttings. Another costume had a tunic and underskirt of white tarlatan. Below the underskirt was a white satin jupe. The trimming was exceedingly rich and elaborate, consisting of diamond-shaped puttings of white satis, sprinkled with buds, white lace flounces, rose-colored riobons and a boullion and raches of tarlatan. The corsage was pointed in front. A third dress was of blue silk and nounces of white gaze de soi, with gauze ruffles. The overdress was of white silk, and the open train tunic was square at the sides. A peculiarly rich and delicate toilet was of rose-hued silk and white gaze de soi. The corsage was low and ganze-covered and the bertha of lace. Many admiring glances were cast upon a jupon of dariodil-hued silk with a lower skirt of white tarlatan, the trimming being a ruched flounce. Bouquets, in which the predominating tints were white and yellow, appeared at intervals. A toilet of purple satin, light in hue, was among the quietly rich specimens. It had a plain train skirt and a portion of the corsage was edged with an exquisite wreath of heartsease and delicate leaves. The end of our list is not gained before mention is made of a white organdy having an overdress of rose tint silk. Double ruchings of narrow lace were lavishly employed, and matural flowers adorned alike the corsage was edged with an exquisite wreath of heartsease and delicate leaves. The end of our list is not gained before mention is made of a white organdy having an overdress of rose tint silk. Double ruchings of narrow lace were lavishly employed, and matural flowers adorned alike the corsage was without sleeves and partially open. Nor would t belong among the more prominent ones. But amid so many accomplished expositors of perfect cos-tume it was impossible for a solitary toilet to re-main glaringly conspictous.

tume it was impossible for a solitary toilet to remain glaringly conspicuous.

NOTABLE GUESTS.

Among the more distinguished guests present were Mesdames Appleton, Whitney, Townsend, Throop, Hayer, Schieffelin, Stebbins, Crawford, Chamberlain, Burdett, Blodgett, Robbins, Raymond, Morris, Morgan, Leavitt, Lorillard, Garner, Gilbert, Field, Cutting, Corneli, Duncan, Keyser, Hitcheock, Hamilton, Hoey and Hurst, and Messrs, Blake, Bogert, Brown, Wetmore, Tracey, Sharpe, Schell, Choate, Claffin, Chittenden, Gray, Harper, Ingalis, Jemnings, Leary, Livingstone, Kenwick, Hail, Hay. In the limited space at our command it is impossible to specify all whose prominence in the social world would seem to demand particular mention. While, of course, some who had been confidently expected, and who would have added brilliancy to the festival, were not on hand, there were but few disappointments in this respect when one remembers the number of cards that were issued and the avidity with which these were seized.

MISCELLANEA.

There were no very meculiar features that de-

miscellanea.

There were no very peculiar features that demand extended notice, and the festivities were kept up with all the usual vim and \$\varepsilon claim 1\$ the enjoyment became warm and general, and from that hour until those indefinite ones which are akin to five o'clock in the morning the dancing remained unmitigated and Charity used her toes to her heart's content. First class balls, taken as a whole, have the same monotonous variety that the tunes of a hand-organ possess; but the entertainment of last evening had a fine emotion as its basis and most of our best citizens as its abettors, and was a success in the best sense of that term.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Charter Bill Not Yet Complete-Opponents of the Police Justices Bill To Be Heard To-Day-The Committee on Cities

ALBANY, Feb. 4-Evening. The proceedings in both houses to-day were unusually dull and uninteresting even for this dull Legislature. The time was almost entirely consumed in the consideration of bills IMPORTANT TO THE RURAL DISTRICTS

and the representatives from the interior of the State had ample opportunity to make their maiden speeches and work through the little jobs on which they hang their hopes for a return to the Legisla-ture a year hence.

three a year hence.

THE CHARTER

will not be reported this week. It seems that notwithstanding the managers had issued the order
that it must be reported this week the committee
find it impossible to comply and do themselves justice. Besides, it is said that
ADSPOSITION TO REBEL
against the dictatorship of the Custom House ring
is again being manniested, and the grumblers
threaten all manner of things. The joint committees will listen at an early day to the remonstrances of a delegation from
THE GERMAN REPORM ASSOCIATION
of New York, against the appointing power being
taken out of the hands of Mayor Havemeyer and in

of New York, against the appointing power being taken out of the hands of Mayor Havemeyer and in favor of holding the city election in the Spring. The delegation do not expect to accomplish anything, but simply desire to put themselves on record as opposed to the charter in these two particulars. To-merrow the Judiciary Committee will hear parties interested in THE NEW YORK POLICE JUSTICES BILL, and on Thursday they will give a hearing on the bill to reorganize the police and civil courts of Brooklyn. The Railroad Committee of the Asembly to-day agreed to report favorably the bill giving the Central Railroad Company power to acquire a right of way to build TWO ADDITIONAL TRACKS FROM ALBANY TO BUPPALO. The Committee on Cities of the Assembly to-day had under consideration the application of the Seventh regiment for power to construct

AN ARMORY ON RESERVOIR SQUARE.

The committee are unanimous in favor of reporting such a bill, and would have agreed to do so to-day only that it was thought best to wait and give those opposed to it an opportunity to be heard.

The Ways and Means Committee Favor Bond and Mortgage Tax Exemption-

Comptroller Green's Account of Ex-penses by Judgments Against the City-A Detailed Report Covering Over Ten Years Past—The Late Mr. Moseley. ALBANY, Feb. 4—Evening. ALBANY, Feb. 4—Evening.

BOND AND MORTGAGE TAX.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day re-

solved, by a vote of five to three, to report favorably on the bill exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation. The vote stood as follows:-Year

mesers. Fort. Histed, accoss, darks and whaten; nays, Messrs. Brewer, Beebe and W. J. Van Deusen; absent, Mr. Kennedy.

COMPTROLLER GREEN'S REPORT TO THE HOUSE.

Comptroller Green, in answer to a resolution of the House relative to the payments of judgments against the city of New York, and costs and fees paid, sent to the House to-night a detailed report, showing

the House relative to the payments of prignents against the city of New York, and costs and fees paid, sent to the House to-night a detailed report, showing Pirst—That of all payments obtained on actions commenced, from one to nine years before the present Comptroller took office, and which have been paid by him, the total amounts to \$61,250 37; including costs, fees and interest, \$46,280 37; including costs, fees and interest, \$46,280 37.

Second—Jadgments, orders in actions and proceedings which were commenced since the present Comptroller entered upon office and paid by him, \$21,022 16. The costs, sheriff's fees included, amounted to \$516 10.

Third—The counsel fees, &c., paid by the Department of Pinance since the present Comptroller entered upon office were as follows:—On retainers of the Governor and Attorney General and Charles O'Conor, \$1,386 10; W. H. Feckham, \$1,000; C. O'Cenor, actual cash disbursements, he declining to take pay, \$5,136 10; Lyman Tremain, \$1,500; H. L. Clinton, \$1,500; H. C. Allen, \$1,500; James Emott, \$1,900; Lyman Tremain, \$1,500; James Emott, \$1,900; Lyman Tremain, \$1,500; James Emott, \$1,900; Lyman Tremain, \$2,500; W. H. Peckham, \$5,000; Lyman Tremain, \$1,500; James Emott, \$1,900; Lyman Tremain, \$2,000; arrearages of 1871, as provided by the law of 1871, to George Y. Curtis, \$5,000; Thomas T. C. Buckley, \$5,000; do., \$1,000; A. S. Vanderpoel, \$2,000; John H. Strahan, \$5,000; J. H. Dukes, \$670; D. C. Caivin, \$1,100; J. K. Porter, \$5,000; J. H. Strahan, \$3,200; Keller and Blake, \$780, On retainers of finance Department—N. J. Waterbury, \$3,500; J. H. Strahan, \$3,500; J. H. Strahan, \$3,500; J. H. Strahan, \$3,500; J. H. Strahan, \$3,000; J. H. Str

The Kings county delegation in the House met this evening and adopted resolutions of respect for the memory of the late Mr. W. Moseicy, member of the last House from Brooklyn.

Senate republicans held a caucus to-night, said to be on the matter of New York Harbor Masters and Port Wardens. The result is kept secret, but it is reported they decided to reject those laid over at the last executive session.

THE CITY SPOILS.

Mayor Havemeyer on the Republican City Charter.

Severe Attack Upon the Republican Party.

The Mayor Claims the Patronage for Himself and the Offices for His Friends.

THE REPUBLICAN RING DENOUNCED.

At the meeing of the Committee of Seventy last night the following important communication was received from Mayor Havemeyer and referred to

night the following important communication was received from Mayor Havemeyer and referred to the Committee on Legislation, who were instructed to confer with the Mayor:

Mr. James M. Brown, Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Committee of Seventy—
When, in assuming the Mayoralty, I resigned the position of chairman of your committee, I took the liberty to surgest to your body the propriety of preserving your organization, with a view of influencing and securing reform legislation in behalf of the city and county of New York and thwarting the seizure of power by political partisans for their own personal ends.

The daugers which I at that time apprehended as among the probabilities of the future are now imminent, and require at your hands, as the representatives of the reform element, immediate and decisive action. I am credibly informed that

THE CHARTER FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK, which will be reported favorably by the Committee on Cities and Villages of the Assembly, will differ materially from the draft as presented by the republican committee, and will be in direct antagonism to the spirit of the valuable amendments to that draft by your body. In harmony with my message, and the convictions of all earnest and honest reformers, you have concluded to insist on the creation of a responsible government in the city of New York, by clothing the Mayor with the power of appointing, and, under certain salutary restrictions, with the power of removing, ail heads of departments of the city government. The republican committee's draft weakened this responsibility by giving the Mayor simply the nominanting power, and leaving the appointment by means of confirmation with the Board of Aldermen, and, in case of disagreement between them, vesting the appointment in the Mayor and the President of the Board of Aldermen jointly. This scheme, as a whole, has not the authority of precedent; it is obvious that it.

LESSENS EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY.

and opens the door to jobbery, which the adoption of your amendment to that scheme wou

THE INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCE

of the success of the scheme as proposed will be the very reverse of this result. Political jobbery will be more rampant than ever before in the history of our city. Every head of a department who would refuse to make corrupt bargains for his office would be removed, and his place supplied by a more subservient tool. A secret caucus of a majority of the Board of Aldermen, who might not be elected, with the view of their possessing such extraordinary powers, would determine the appointments. No one would be responsible for bad government and mismanagement, and the old ring, whose overthrow we all halled as a harbinger of a better day, would be replaced by a ring possibly as unscrupplious, certainly with less responsibility, than the one which you have so earnestly and successfully labored to subvert.

This contemplated action of the Committee on Cities of the Assembly gives meaning to the sixteenth amendment in the draft of the Republican Committee's charter in the following remarkable words:—

The Comptroller may require any person presenting for settlement an an account or claim against the corporasettlement an an account or claim against the corporation, to be sworn before him touching such an account or claim, and when so sworn, to answer ornily as to any facts relative to such accounts. The power given to the Comptroiler to settle and adjust such claims shall not be construed to cove to such settlement and, adjustment the

Comptroiler to settle and adjust such claims shall not be construed to give to such settlement and adjustment the construed to give to such settlement and adjustment the binding effect of a judgment or decree, nor to authorize the Comptroiler to dispute the amount of any salary established by or under the authority of any officer or department authorized to establish the same, nor to question the performance of his duties by such officer.

TYING THE HANDS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

If the present efficient Comptroiler is to remain in office his hands are to be tied, to prevent him from contunuing his useful and beneficial labors in cutting down exorbitant salaries and preventing the holding of sinecure positions. If a partisan successor is to be appointed he is to be relieved of the unpleasant duty of looking into the extravagant and wasteful expenditures of his partisan friends who are the heads of the other departments of the city government. Any commissioner authorized to fix a salary may give to a doorkeeper or a messenger \$10,000 per year, and there is no one authorized to question the amount of such asponitment.

Legislation such as this is in direct consists.

appointment.
Legislation such as this is in direct conflict with

appointment.

Legislation such as this is in direct conflict with the solemn conviction and expressed will of the citizens of the city of New York, as manifested by the recent elections.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE APPOINTING POWER is also explanatory of the amendment contained in the republican committee's draft to abolish the Board of Assistant Aldermen. If the appointing power is to be vested in the Board of Aldermen—a Board in which thirteen of our city's wards are unrepresented—the Board of Assistant Aldermen, which represents distinct localities and is nearer the people, might prove an impediment in the way of a gigantic scheme of partisan jobbery. Such appointments being corporate acts would require the consent of the Assistant Aldermen and the signature of the Mayor.

Hence their destruction and the suggestion of your committee, in the charter you proposed last year, of but one Board, in the interest of good government, is to be diverted to most sinister ends PROM MERE FOLITICAL MOTIVES.

Little did those citizens who united in electing General Grant and John A. Dix last November, irrespective of party, conjecture that their disinterested zeal to secure a stable and good national and State government would incidentally result in the elevation, for party services, to important official positions of men who, instead of attending to the duties of their offices, from which civif service rules would have excluded them, would bend all their energies to mullify the results of the reform movement, involving both the national and State administrations in peril, if not in disaster, and make our city once more the football of schemers and political adventurers, and the prey to as dangerous a set of corrupt politicians as those who are under indictment for past raids upon the city Treasury.

The means of drawing public attention and directing the indignation of the neone senion.

under indictment for past raids upon the Treasury.

The means of drawing public attention and directing the indignation of the people against this new attempt upon their rights and upon their property is at your command. You have the power, and, doubtless, the will, by means of local representation at Albany and public meetings, to avert this new and very formidable danger which now threatens our body politic. Respectfully, w. F. HAVEMEYER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1873. THE CONSHOHOCKEN EXPLOSION.

Eleven Men Killed-Verdiet of the Coro. ner's Jury-The Boiler Belleved to Have Been Worn Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1873.
Two more victims of the Conshohocken explosions—James Satterlie and William Kelly—died this afternoon, making eleven deaths in all. Robert afternoon, making eleven deaths in all. Robert Geary was reported to be dying this evening. An inquest on the bodies was held to-day. The verdict of the jury is that the deceased came to their seaths by the explosion of a bolier in the rolling mill of J. Wood & Brether, and, in the opinion of the jury, said boiler had, by long and continued use, become in certain parts inadequate to carry the required pressure—viz., eighty pounds.

THE PITTSEURG HOLOCAUST.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 4, 1873. The Coroner commenced an investigation this morning of the facts connected with the boiler explosion at the American Iron Works yesterday. The testimony seemed to indicate that the explosion resulted from over pressure. Without arriving at any conclusion the jury adjourned to meet to-morrow, when additional testimony will be adduced.